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Korean and Chinese Leaders See Eye to Eye As Hu Yaobang Pays Unofficial Visit to Korea

President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang as the Chinese leader paid an unofficial visit to the DPRK. Korean and Chinese leaders make frequent mutual visits to discuss problems of mutual concern and international issues. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, paid an unofficial visit to Sinuiju, a border city of Korea, on May 4-6, reported the KCNA on May 7.

The KCNA said the Chinese leader was invited by General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During the talks between two leaders, the KCNA said, "the question of further developing friendly relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and a series of important matters of mutual concern were discussed and a complete identity of views was reached on all the questions discussed."

Follows a gist of the KCNA report on Hu's visit to Korea:

Mr. Hu Yaobang was accompanied by Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Party Central Committee; Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Zong Kewen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK.

Mr. Hu Yaobang arrived in Sinuiju, the Korean border city, on May 4 by special train.

President Kim Il Sung accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, and Mr. O Jim U cordially met him at Sinuiju Railway Station.

Mr. Hu Yaobang met President Kim Il Sung on May 4 at the guest house in Sinuiju.

Talks were held on May 5 and 6 between General Secretary Kim Il Sung and his Chinese counterpart Hu Yaobang.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Hyon Jun Guk, member of the WPK Central Committee and First Vice Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee; and Sin In Ha, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the PRC.

The question of further developing friendly relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and a series of important matters of mutual concern were discussed at the talks and a complete identity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

The DPRK President hosted a banquet in honor of Hu Yaobang on May 4.

President Kim gave a luncheon for the Chinese leader on May 6.

Mr. Hu Yaobang left for home on May 6 after the successful conclusion of his unofficial visit to Korea.

Hu Supports Three-Way Talks

Meanwhile, the Chinese Communist Party leader has said China is ready to invite the United States and North Korea for direct talks in Peking.

Hu told a group of visitors from Japan on May 7 that China also favors North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea for peace and eventual reunification of the divided peninsula.

Hu met the Japanese group just one day after returning to Beijing from a three-day unofficial visit to North Korea for talks with President Kim Il Sung. The Japanese group was led by Tokuma Utsunomiya, an independent member of the House of Councillors.

Hu disclosed the United States first proposed the tripartite talks between Washington, Pyongyang and Seoul and that North Korea later agreed with the proposal.

China has supported the three-way talks, added the Chinese leader.

President Kim Receives Soviet Medal

Presidential Message To Gorbachev

President Kim Il Sung who also serves as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on May 8 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

The message reads:

The fraternal Soviet people and army fought heroically, bearing the brunt of the Second World War, and courageously overcame the grim test facing the Soviet motherland and routed the fascist aggressors, thus safeguarding with credit the gains of the October revolution and the world's first socialist state and making a decisive contribution to liberating the peoples of many countries from fascist oppression and saving world civilization.

The historical victory won by the Soviet people under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union powerfully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and the invincibility of the firmly united Soviet party and state, people and army. And with this, the socialist forces expanded on the world scale in the international arena and the national liberation struggle in the colonies as a whole rose to a high tide and the looks of the world radically changed.

In a short period after the war, the Soviet people rehabilitated the destroyed national economy and turned their country into a socialist power with a developed economy, mighty defence capabilities and modern science and technology.

They are now vigorously striving to complete the developed socialism and safeguard world peace and security in hearty response to the decisions of the Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes registered by the Soviet people in the long period of revolution and construction and express full support and solidarity for the peaceful, just steps taken by the Soviet party and government to resolutely oppose the imperialists' moves of aggression and war, call a halt to the arms race and remove the danger of a global nuclear war at the present time.

The Korean and Soviet peoples have struggled shoulder to shoulder with each other on the common front against imperialist aggressors under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and forged tight blood ties of friendship as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

We are satisfied over the fact that the traditional friendship and solidarity and the cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples at present are growing stronger day by day in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings with your party and state leaders in Moscow last year and are convinced that these relations will constantly expand and develop on the uphill in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in their future struggle to greet the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with a high degree of political zeal and achievements by successfully winding up the 11th Five-Year Plan, safeguard world peace and achieve victory of the cause of socialism and communism, closely united around the party headed by you.

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President Kim Il Sung received the Soviet medal commemorating "the 40th anniversary of the victory in the great patriotic war of 1941-1945" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the war against Nazi Germany, reported the KCNA on May 9.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, also received the medal.

Nikolai Mikhailovich Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, conveyed the medal at the People's Palace of Culture on May 9 upon authorization.

Other officials who received the medal include: Li Jong Ok, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, So Yun Sok, Paek Hak Rim, Kong Jin Tae, Cho Se Ung, Chong Gyong Hui and Ho Jong Suk.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kim Jong Il received a gift from the Defence Ministry of the Soviet Union. The gift to him was handed on May 9 to Cho Myong Rok, colonel general of the Korean People's Army, by Alexandr Shekh, representative of the Air Force Staff of the Far East Military District, who is head of a Soviet Air Force Squadron.

The Air Force Squadron of the Soviet Army led by him arrived in Pyongyang on May 8 for a friendship visit to Korea.

Meetings to celebrate the 40th anniversary of V-E Day was held in Pyongyang (May 8) and Chongjin (May 7) while a Pyongyang meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia was held on May 7 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Moscow celebrates the end of the war one day later than its "Western wartime allies" because it did not consider the war over until Prague was liberated on May 9.

And Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov arranged a banquet on the evening of May 9 on that occasion. The banquet was attended by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Mr. O Jin U and other party and state high-ranking officials.

– In Commemoration of 40th Anniv. Of Soviet People's Victory of War –

Soviet Ambassador Hosts Banquet; Mr. Kim Jong Il Invited

Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov arranged a banquet on May 9 at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was present at the banquet in company with Mr. O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were invited.

Vice President Li Jong Ok and Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov made speeches at the banquet.

Follow summaries of speeches made by them:

Korean-Soviet Friendship Will Never Be Destroyed or Run Dry

Vice President Li Jong Ok said:

The anti-German war triggered off by a perfidious attack by fascist Germany was a grim test for the Soviet people and a sacred liberation war for defending the dignity and honour of the Soviet socialist motherland and safeguarding peace of mankind.

The Soviet people who rose determinedly in the just war for defending their motherland gave full play to their matchless self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism in the great patriotic war under the leadership of the Leninist party, their vanguard detachment, and thus discharged with credit their national and international obligations in saving numerous European and Asian peoples from the danger of fascist slavery and promoting the oppressed people's cause of national liberation by defeating fascist Germany and its allies.

The victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war opened a new phase in the struggle of the world oppressed masses of people for their social and national liberation and precipitated the birth of the socialist force and fall of the imperialist colonial system in the world.

The heroic Soviet people, bearing the brunt of the Second World War, played a decisive role in finally defeating fascist Germany and in liberating Europe and rescuing the civilization of mankind and made an imperishable contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Our party and the Government of our Republic highly estimate the constructive proposal put forward by the Soviet party and government some time ago on the initiative of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for temporarily halting the deployment of medium-range missiles and postponing for the time being the execution of other countermeasures being taken in Europe, and all other peaceful measures of theirs and express firm support to them.

To cement the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples in every way is a reliable guarantee for thwarting and frustrating the imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres, safeguarding peace in the Far East and Asia and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and international communist movement as a whole.

Particularly, the historic Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and talks between the state leaders of the two countries in May last year marked a momentous occasion in recording a most brilliant chapter in the annals of Korean-Soviet friendship and lifting the friendship, unity and mutual cooperation between the Korean and Soviet parties, governments and peoples to a new, higher phase.

A deep-rooted tree is not broken in a heavy wind and a deep spring does not run dry under the sun. So, the Korean-Soviet friendship will never be destroyed or run dry because it has been forged by the unshakable will of the two peoples and gushes from the remotest depth of their hearts.

Our people will bring into full bloom in the future, too, the friendship which has been formed and consolidated and developed through history and whose invincibility has been tested and will make all efforts to strengthen in every way the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, our liberator and class ally.

USSR-DPRK Deepened Cooperation Contributes to Preservation of Security in Far East

Soviet Ambassador to Korea said:

We duly praise the Korean patriots led by Comrade Kim Il Sung who waged an armed struggle against the Japanese colonialists in the 1930s-40s and displayed self-sacrificing spirit and heroism.

The victory over the war-like, subjugating and oppressing forces provided favorable conditions for successfully developing the socialist revolution, unfolding the national liberation struggle and effecting an upswing in the communist movement in many countries of Europe and Asia.

An important lesson of the Second World War is that we must fight against war before its outbreak. Historical experience teaches that defending peace requires the united, concerted and positive action of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces against the imperialist aggressive and adventurous line.

This conclusion assumes particular urgency under the complicated international situation of the present era which has been extremely aggravated due to the U.S.-led imperialist reactionary circles.

The communist party and government of the Soviet Union had spared no efforts in the struggle to improve the political situation of the world and prevent the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet-Korean relations are characteristic of briskness and search for a new form of cooperation in politics, economy, trade, culture, science and other fields.

Talks held in Moscow in May last year when Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the Soviet Union and subsequent contacts between the Soviet and Korean leaders have made a great contribution to further strengthening the relations between our two parties and states.

We are firmly convinced that the deepening of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in every way will contribute to the successful fulfilment of the tasks for the building of socialism and communism in our two countries and with the unity of the forces of peace and socialism and the preservation of security in the Far East.

Meetings Held in Chongjin And Pyongyang

Meetings were held in Chongjin and Pyongyang on May 7 and 8 respectively to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people of the war.

Attended the Pyongyang meeting which was held at the February 8 House of Culture together with working people in the city were defense minister O Jin U, Vice President Li Jong Ok, Vice Minister Paek Hak Rim of the People's Armed Forces, Chief Secretary So Yun Sok of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and other party and state high-ranking officials.

Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolai Shubnikov and his embassy officials and Soviet guests were present at the meeting on invitation.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches of their embassies in Pyongyang were also invited.

Chief Secretary So Yun Sok and Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Shubnikov spoke at the meeting.

Follow summaries of speeches made by them:

DPRK Supports Moscow's Efforts to Remove Increasing Danger of Nuclear War in Europe

Chief Secretary So Yun Sok said:

The defeat of the Hitlerite fascist aggression forces by the heroic Soviet people and armed forces and their brilliant victory in the patriotic war 40 years ago were a great event of world-historic significance.

The four year long patriotic war of the fraternal Soviet people against fascism was a just liberation war for driving back the aggressors, defending the socialist motherland and saving the progress and civilization of humanity.

The Soviet people and army discharged with honor their national and international duty by completely destroying fascist Germany on May 9, 1945.

The Soviet people who bore the brunt of the Second World War defended the Soviet motherland and made a decisive contribution to freeing the European people from fascist slavery and saving world civilization by destroying Hitler fascism and its allies.

After the war the fraternal Soviet people launched into intensive efforts for the rehabilitation and development of the destroyed national economy in the spirit with which they had beaten the fascist aggressors and successfully built a socialist power with mighty economy and defence capabilities on the vast land of the Soviet Union occupying one-sixth of the world's land surface.

Now the fraternal Soviet people are striving energetically to complete developed socialism on an overall scale along the strategic line indicated by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the ensuing plenary meetings of its central committee.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people greater progress in their endeavours for greeting the 27th Congress of the CPSU with big political and labour successes.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people express full support to the new step recently taken by the Soviet Union on the initiative of respected M.S. Gorbachev for suspending the deployment of medium-range missiles for the time being and postponing the implementation of other countermeasures as an active step to remove the increasing danger of a

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A Pyongyang meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people of the war was held at the February 8 House of Culture on May 8.

(Continued from page 2)

nuclear war in Europe.

The U.S. imperialists, invariably pursuing world supremacy, are resorting to aggression and plunder in all parts of the world, openly crying for the "policy of strength" and "nuclear war".

In order to check the adventurous war provocation moves perpetrated by the imperialists in all parts of the world and safeguard world peace and security, it is required of the peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people across the world to wage a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in close unity with each other.

All the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world who love justice and peace should struggle resolutely to check and frustrate the imperialists' feverish arms buildup and war preparations, dismantle the U.S. military bases in others' countries, get the U.S. forces and mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms withdrawn, dissolve the military blocs, establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in different regions of the world and achieve an overall and complete disarmament.

To ease the tensions and remove the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula is a most urgent problem at present in our country in putting an end to the 40 year long history of national split and realising a peaceful reunification.

Recently respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed full support to the new peace proposal advanced by us at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, which greatly inspires our people in their struggle for national reunification.

The peoples of our two countries are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have always supported and cooperated closely with each other in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean communists actively defended with arms the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, in the days of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolution.

The Soviet Union participated in the anti-Japanese war in the period of the Second World War and helped at the cost of blood our people in their struggle for defeating the Japanese imperialists and liberating the country and many officers and men of the Red Army dedicated their precious lives to the sacred struggle for the liberation of Korea.

Our people deeply respect the fraternal Soviet people as their liberator, helper and ally and make all their efforts to strengthen the traditional friendship and unity with the Soviet people in every way.

Now the Korean-Soviet friendship is in bloom and developing in accordance with the milestone laid through the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union and the talks between the leaders of the two countries last year, which recorded a great momentous event in the development of the relations of the two countries.

It is the unshakable stand of our party and government and firm conviction cherished deep in the hearts of our people to consistently consolidate and develop generation after generation the friendship with the fraternal Soviet people. We will, in the future, too, as in the past, make all our efforts to further expand and develop overall relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people, our close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable allies.

EDITORIAL

'Korea' Taken Up in the Summit

The 11th annual economic summit conference of the seven major industrial nations held in Bonn, West Germany, over May 2-4, disclosed a brewing conflict of interests and a sharpening division of view.

A key agenda item, date of a new round of global trade negotiations for avoiding an economic crisis among Western countries was not determined.

As for political and military problems, Ronald Reagan in a series of bilateral talks with the European leaders, took it upon himself to convince his listeners that the SDI research program would produce scientific, technological and even commercial spin-offs for the alliance, but in vain.

The U.S. drew out only an expression of support by summitees for the U.S. position in the Geneva arms control talks.

The U.S. and Japan said the summit was successful, in spite of the above-mentioned unfavorable results. On the contrary, a bitter clash of interests and wavering unity marked the seven-nations conference.

The summit talks this time took up the Korean problem, which never happened in their 10 rounds. The political declaration adopted on the second day of the conference reads ". . . in Asia we earnestly hope that a political environment will be created which permits the parties to overcome the division of the peninsula in freedom."

Seoul welcomed it, according to a report. Chon Du Hwan reportedly expressed his appreciation to the Japanese ex-premier Kishi Nobusuke during his recent visit to south Korea, saying he felt intuitively the passage had been inserted by Premier Nakasone and President Reagan.

Then, what is the true motive behind the reference to the Korean question? This is not a simple cathphrase. Its true purpose is to promote the "two Koreas" policy and maintain the status quo on the Korean Peninsula, a long-sought policy goal of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea ruling circles.

If they had wished for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, they should have mentioned three-way talks or interparliamentary meeting put forth by the north. The problem can never be solved only by rhetoric and even by ignoring the northern side's proposals.

They took advantage of the summit to impress world opinion by comparing the Korean issue to the German problem.

It is a shortest way to the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem that the U.S. and south Korea agree to the proposed tripartite negotiations.

Pyongyang Meeting to Mark 40th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Liberation

A meeting was held on May 7 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, too.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi of the DPRK Administration Council, said that the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the yoke of fascism was a brilliant victory won by her people through their protracted national liberation struggle and an important event which recorded a new chapter in their history.

He said: Today the Czechoslovak people are reliably guarding the Western outpost of socialism and making positive efforts to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the world, closely watching the ever intensified aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists.

Our people will actively strive to further expand and develop these fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation in all domains, political, economic and cultural.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman made a speech next.

He said: The Czechoslovak people fully support the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way after making U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

The new proposal recently advanced by the DPRK to hold north-south interparliamentary talks is evoking widespread repercussions among many countries of the world.

The visit to Czechoslovakia by the party and state delegation of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung last year demonstrated the relations of class alliance and solidarity between the two peoples.

USSR Shares DPRK's Idea to Make Korean Peninsula Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Shubnikov spoke next:

The victory of the Soviet Union in the great patriotic war fully displayed the historical superiority of socialism, its great economic, social, political and mental power.

The Soviet people highly estimate the contributions made by the Mongolian, Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the Korean patriots led by Comrade Kim Il Sung who fought courageously against the Japanese colonialists to the overall victory over fascism and military forces.

The communist party and government of the Soviet Union are making every effort possible to preserve and consolidate peace and remove the danger of a nuclear war. Our country faithful to the Leninist peaceful foreign policy line is doing its utmost to improve the world political situation and has put forward new initiatives and practical and concrete proposals. The promise of the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first and our proposals to set the norms of mutual relations among the nuclear powers not to use military forces against each other and freeze and reduce nuclear arsenals are highly appreciated and recognized by the peace-loving forces.

The common fighting tasks for maintaining life and peace on the globe against imperialist aggressive moves unite the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK have constantly waged a struggle for arms reduction and disarmament, dissolution of all military blocs and a peaceful settlement of the disputes and complicated situation.

Our two countries are expanding and strengthening cooperation in the foreign policy principle for a concerted action in the struggle for international security and peace.

The Soviet people, the true internationalists, actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the DPRK in the idea of converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

All the constructive proposals of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for promoting the solution of the reunification problem of the Korean nation enjoy invariable support in our country.

Worldwide Support for N-S Parliamentary Talks

Foreign countries and mass media including China and the Soviet Union, give full support to the new epochal proposal for north-south pearliamentary talks adopted at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 9.

China

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China reassured its support for N-S parliamentary talks during a welcoming banquet for his unofficial visit to the DPRK on May 4. He said China "highly appraised the recent important proposal for N-S parliamentary talks" put forward by north Korea and "their positive efforts to realize the national reconciliation of Korea, relax tensions on the Korean Peninsula and attain the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Earlier on April 11, just two days after Pyongyang proposed the N-S parliamentary talks, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry expressed its support for the proposal.

This, the spokesman said, is a positive proposal showing once again the sincere efforts of the north to improve the relations between north and south and an expression of new efforts of the north side to realize it.

China supports this proposal contributing to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the spokesman stressed.

Soviet Union

Moscow expressed its support for the N-S parliamentary talks proposed by the DPRK in a Korean-Soviet communique which was published on the official visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam from April 16 to 23.

The communique said that Soviet side highly estimated the efforts and peaceful initiatives of the DPRK and supported "the new constructive peace proposal advanced at the 4th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to adopt a north-south joint declaration of non-aggression."

Yogoslavia

Yugoslavia expressed support to the proposal of the SPA for holding north-south parliamentary talks.

On April 22, a spokesman of the Yugoslav Government declared:

The principled stand of Yugoslavia on the peaceful reunification of Korea is well known.

Yugoslavia has always rendered active support to all the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country and its security.

In this sense, we support and welcome the proposal advanced by the DPRK for holding north-south parliamentary talks.

Bolivia

I join other Bolivian parliamentarians in hailing and fully supporting the proposal of the DPRK for the nation, calling upon the parliaments and politicians and peoples of all countries of the world who love peace to positively support and express solidarity with this proposal for peace in Korea and her reunification, said Oscar Zamora Medinaceli, second vice-President of the Bolivian Senate.

In a statement he published on April 27 in support of the DPRK's proposal for north-south parliamentary talks, he stressed:

Peace on the Korean Peninsula is closely linked with that in Asia and the rest of the world.

We demand that the south Korean National Assembly accept without delay the proposal of the DPRK for north-south parliamentary talks which reflects the desire of the Korean people and peace-loving people.

Malta

Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Malta, manifested support to the DPRK proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

In a solidarity message to Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, he said: Malta fully supports the very valuable proposal made by the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to promote national reconciliation between north and south.

Tanzania

If south Korean authorities truly want peace and reunification, they must accede to the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks without hesitation and contribute to promoting national rapprochement and trust, said A. S. Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania.

In his press statement issued on April 12 in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding north-south parliamentary talks, he said:

Our Tanzanian people and Members of the National Assembly fully support the DPRK proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks and announcing a joint declaration of non-aggression, considering it to be a very realistic, reasonable wide-range negotiation proposal which fully reflects the desire and demand of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want to see the elimination of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

Peru

14 Senators of Peru including Angel Castro Lavarello issued a statement in joint name in support of the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks advanced at the SPA of the DPRK.

The statement said:

We regard the step taken by the SPA of the DPRK as a most fair and new proposal to pull down the barrier of national division and fling open the door to reunification this year, a year greeting the 40th anniversary of Korea's national liberation and express full support to and firm solidarity with it.

We also consider that it is a most timely proposal proceeding from the patriotic stand to make possible efforts to ease the tension between the north and south of Korea before realising tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korean authorities.

We consider that the south Korean National Assembly should accede without delay to the proposal advanced by the SPA of the DPRK.

Sri Lanka

A. Aziz, President of the Democratic Workers Congress Party of Sri Lanka and President of the Sri Lanka Committee for the Reunification of Korea noted, and said: This is a most just and wise step to reunify Korea independently and peacefully.

Expressing full support to the just peace-oriented proposal advanced by the north side this time, he stressed that the south Korean authorities should unconditionally accede to this constructive and positive proposal.

Saying that the peace-oriented proposal advanced by the DPRK is reasonable and realistic one for reunification most correctly reflecting the desire of the nation, he stated that such just proposal could be put forward only by your country which is under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Egypt

Ali Mahmoud Al Hossary, vice-Minister of Agriculture of Egypt, referring to the content and form of the north-south parliamentary talks proposal in his talk on April 11, noted:

The proposal of the DPRK is a realistic and reasonable one for peace and reunification of Korea and a clear manifestation of its government's sincere effort for the country's re-unification.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peace and reunification of the country, they have to respond to the fair proposal.

Yusef Sharaf, vice-Minister of Land Reclamation of Egypt, in his talk published on the same day, said:

North-south parliamentary talks proposal is the most realistic and just proposal to remove the danger of war and tension on the Korean Peninsula and promote peaceful reunification of the country.

Bangladesh

Shamsul Alam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, in his talk on April 11, pointed out:

North-south parliamentary talks proposal is the most just and timely one and a new peace proposal which fully reflects Korea's reality as it proceeded from the stand to solve the problem within possible limits, if it is useful for detente and peace, even before the tripartite talks proposal's realisation under the situation where the U.S. and south Korean authorities have not yet accepted the proposal.

Swiss

Werner Carobbio, General Secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and Member of parliament of the Swiss Confederation, expressed full support to and solidarity with the new proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks proposed by Pyongyang.

In a solidarity message dated April 30 sent to the SPA of the DPRK, he pointed out that peace and relaxation of tension in Korea are a broblem drawing great attention of the peace-loving people not only in Switzerland but also in the rest of the world.

We consider that the new proposal advanced by the DPRK SPA is a timely one and think that if the south Korean side accepts this proposal, an epochal event will take place, the message said.

Japan

General meetings of Socialist Members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of Japan adopted a resolution supporting the proposal of the SPA of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold north-south parliamentary talks.

The general meeting of the Socialist Members of the House of Representatives of Japan held on April 16 and the general meeting of the Socialist Members of the House of Councillors held on April 17 adopted with unanimous approval on the proposal made on April 9 by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold north-south parliamentary talks.

International Organizations

The National Journalists Club of Nepal in its statement April 17 expresses full support to the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks, noting that it is a most realistic one for peace in Korea and her reunification and a peaceloving initiative mirroring the demand of the age.

A statement of Cayman Islands Youth Movement issued on April 12 says:

Considering that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks with enjoy a full support from the parliaments of all countries and the world peaceloving people, we appeal to all the political parties, social organisations and figures of different countries to support the new proposal of the DPRK in its entirety.

The World Federation of Trade Unions in its April 26 statement expressed support to the DPRK proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks to discuss the question of adopting a joint declaration of non-aggression.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in a statement made public on April 29 said that the proposal of the DPRK for north-south parliamentary talks was an important initiative for removing tensions from the Korean Peninsula, peacefully reunifying the country and, furthermore, guaranteeing world peace.

The statement called upon all the democratic and peace-loving forces of the world to express full support to and solidarity with this proposal.

Foreign Newspapers

The Chinese People's Daily April 13 carried a commentary titled "Positive Measure to Ease the Tension on the Korean Peninsula" supporting the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks advanced at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The paper said in part:

The proposal for parliamentary talks between the north and the south advanced at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is another effort bent by the DPRK to improve the north-south relations and ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

This proposal for dialogue is an effective measure to promote understanding between north and south Korea, remove confrontation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification.

We wish the south Korean side will accept the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks with pleasure.

The Soviet Paper Pravda April 12 in a commentary titled "Positive Proposal" said the proposal made at the session would lay a foundation for positive dialogue between north and south Korea.

It said in part:

The Government of people's Korea regards parliamentary talks between the north and the south of the country as necessary for promoting national harmony and trust.

The talks may be held in the form of parliamentarians of one side attending the other side's parliamentary session with equal rights and duties or in the form of parliamentary delegations exchanging their views.

This dialogue based on democracy is a reasonable and feasible way of north-south talks under the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued on page 5)

Students Remember Kwangju

Five years have passed since the 1980 May 17 Kwangju massacre.

South Korean students never forget the blood and sanguinary screams of over 2,000 Kwangju citizens who were killed by the Chon cabal's machineguns, cannons and tanks.

Thousands of university students held demonstrations on their campuses in the day time and evening on May 3 in connection with the Kwangju massacre.

A campus rally was held in front of the library of Yonsei University with over 1,000 students attending after inaugurating a fact-finding committee on the massacre.

About 500 students also gathered for an anti-"government" rally at Seoul National University. Leaflets titled "Facing May Again" were distributed.

Meanwhile on the same day, a performance was given by more than 700 students of Tangak University in Seoul, satirizing the blood-stained history of successive dictators from the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919 to the Kwangju Popular Uprising in 1980. It was followed by an anti-"government" demonstration, with shouts of "End flunkeyist diplomacy", "Bear responsibility for the Kwangju massacre" and other slogans, according to south Korean newspapers.

Separate demonstrations were staged by more than 400 students on their campuses of Sungkyungkwan University in the evening.

About 500 students of Hankook University of Foreign Studies set up a special committee to probe the Kwangju massacre in the afternoon and tried to take to the streets for a demonstration.

On the other hand, three police boxes on Kwangju were attacked in succession with stones by about 170 youths on the evening of May 7.

According to police, about 70 youths showed up before the police box in Hakdong and hurled stones.

A policeman was injured by stones and several windows were broken.

About three minutes later, another group of about 50 youths threw stones and broken pieces of iron bars, at the Huojuk police box.

Stones were also hurled at a police box in Yangdong by a third group of about 70 youths.

Though any leaflets or slogans were not given, however, these actions were timed to coincide with the 5th anniversary of the incident, indicating an elaborate planning and tactical coordination.

Meanwhile, Reuter reported from Seoul that about 1,500 students of Koryo University on May 6 staged an anti-"government" demonstration, strongly demanding the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, the ringleader of Kwangju massacre.

They also strongly demanded the "government" to abolish repressive "labour laws" and to work for democracy.

About 6,000 students from 11 universities demonstrated on May 10 to demand that the "government" explain the cause and facts of the Kwangju uprising and clashed with riot police, according to a Reuter-Kyodo report from Seoul.

Police on May 11 said they had detained 20 south Korean student leaders.

On May 11, about 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul held a meeting urging south Korean authorities to reveal the truth of the massacre, carrying banners demanding the "government" assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and clashed with riot police.

Riot police fire tear gas at over 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul who try to carry out a street demonstration, demanding a new investigation into the Kwangju affiar on May 11. (Reuter)

(Continued from page 4)

The realisation of this proposal will play a positive role in easing the situation and consolidating peace not only on the Korean Peninsula but in the Asian and Pacific region as a whole.

The Czechoslovak paper Rude Pravo April 15 says that the parliamentary talks proposal made by the DPRK for holding talks with the south Korean National Assemblymen is an example showing her good faith and will to have negotiations.

Noting that the struggle of the Korean people for peace and security on the Korean peninsula is supported by the socialist countries, the paper stresses: this was clearly manifested when Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries last year.

The Burundi paper Le Renouveau said that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks is a very reasonable one reflecting the patriotic aspiration of the Korean people.

The Malagasy Paper Imongo Vaovao noted that if the talks are realised a possibility will be provided to hold tripartite talks for ensuring a durable peace in Korea.

The paper pointed out that the south Korean National Assembly should give an affirmative answer to the new peace proposal of the DPRK.

Sandinist and government radios of Nicaragua stressed that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to publish a joint declaration of non-aggression at north-south parliamentary talks to ease the tension in the country and improve north-south relations is a realistic and just one.

Demos. Held in Denmark, Sweden against Chon, Reagan

Demonstrations were held in Denmark and Sweden in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification and in denunciation of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities on the occasion of May Day, the international holiday of the working class.

Figures of all walks of life who participated in the demonstration in Copenhagen On May 1 marched holding placards reading "We support the Korean people's fighting cause," "We support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean people" and "U.S. troops, get out of south Korea."

They loudly shouted slogans denouncing the aggressive war exercises of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and supporting the just cause of the Korean people.

That day a demonstration was held in Stockholm under the sponsorship of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

The demonstrators marched through streets of the city carrying placards reading "We support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and "U.S. troops, get out of south Korea."

They shouted slogans condemning the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, marching in front of the U.S. Embassy and the house of the south Korean Ambassador in Stockholm.

NKDP Increases Its Strength

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party, backed by dissident leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, increased its parliamentary strength to 103 on May 9 when a ranking former opposition member joined the party, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Lee Tae Gu, 63, was formerly vice-president of the moderate opposition Democratic Korea Party and one of a few holdouts who had refused to join the NKDP when 30 members of his party defected to the more outspoken group in early April. However, one member withdrew from the NKDP again on April 9.

During the three months after the elections, 7 members from other opposition parties including Korea National Party also defected to the NKDP.

The NKDP, formed barely in time for national elections in February, surprised political circles in south Korea by winning 68 seats to become south Korea's second largest political party after the election.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Truck Collides with Kim Yong Sam's Car

A passenger car carrying Kim Yong Sam, co-Chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, collided with a 15-ton dump truck on a broad street in Seoul on the evening of April 30, according to south Korean newspapers. May 2.

Dissident leader Kim and his wife were in the car with a secretary Kim Ki Su, but all escaped without injury.

The left rear door of the car was, however, damaged considerably.

The accident took place at around 6:45 p.m. when the giant truck carrying construction materials bumped onto the passenger car from behind.

There was no report whether the trouble was intentional or not.

In 1971, another co-Chairman of the CPD, Kim Dae Jung was injured his hip clashed by a large truck soon after the presidential election between him and the then dictator Pak Jong Hi. The KCIA was widely suspected of having planned the incident. Two years later, KCIA agents kidnapped Kim from a Tokyo hotel, beat him and dropped him in front of his house five days later.

660 Workers Go on Strike

About 660 workers of the Jinro plant in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, a leading liquor maker, went on a partial strike on May 5 as management refused their continuous call for a 17.5-percent wage hike, according to south Korean newspapers.

They resolved not to perform any overtime work in a first-phase protest against the company's refusal, union leaders said.

If management keeps to its offer of a 9.5-percent pay raise, the employes will take other measures including a general strike, they declared.

Tear Gas Bombs Blind Students

A tear gas bomb fired by riot police exploded on a sidewalk in Imun-dong, eastern Seoul, on May 2 injuring two middle school students.

One of the students, identified as Im Yong Gu of Kyunghee Middle School, received a serious injury to his left eye and it is feared that he may not regain sight in that eye.

The accident took place across from the gate of Hankook University of Foreign Studies at around 6 p.m.

The police identified the shell as an MPG 100 used by police for mob suppression.

With the explosion of the shell, Im received a 4-mm cut on his left eye and was peppered in some 30 other parts of his body by fragment.

Another student, Lee Chang Sop of the same school, suffered an abrasion on his face.

Im underwent an operation to remove fragments from the eye at Kyunghee Medical Center on May 3. The docter said, however, he feared the eye would not recover.

Im said in his account of the explosion that "I have no idea on how the bomb exploded. I just saw white smoke under my foot with the sound of 'boom' ".

Earlier on April 29, a student of Chungang University had seriously his eye injured by a tear gas bomb.

The accident happened when about 1,000 collegians from six universities attempted to take to the streets after staging demonstrations on the campus, chanting anti-"government" slogans and countered by tear gas-firing riot police.

In the clash, Kang Chi Ku, 22, a senior of the university, reportedly suffered shrapnel injuries to his left eye.

The History of Korean Residents in Japan And Chongryun

4 Adult Education among Koreans in Japan

(Continued from the previous issue)

Today there live in Japan nearly 700,000 Korean nationals of whom about 14 percent are those born in Korea and the rest second and third generation.

Japan ruled Korea as a colony for 36 years from 1910 and the ruler mentality still found deep-rooted in the Japanese mind with a widespread contempt for the Koreans.

Born under these circumstances, not a few second- and third-generation Koreans lack a proper amount of national pride.

Most of those Koreans are either enrolled at Japanese schools or graduated from them.

They have a good command of Japanese but unfortunately they are ignorant of their mother tongue, Korean history, traditions, culture and customs.

In this sense, those Koreans can be defined as illiterate in racial terms.

The concerned Koreans formed in various parts of Japan an ad-hoc adult education committee to teach the illiterate Koreans Korean, history, geography and customs, and this illiteracy-eradication project is already over 30 years old.

Many have become literate and now feel a due pride in Korean nationhood.

With second- and third-generation Koreans growing in number, those who are considered illiterate number about 350,000.

1. Form of Management of Adult Schools

(1) Available to the resident Koreans are two forms of adult education: One is youth schools for those from 15 to 28 in age and adult schools for those above 28.

(2) Both youth and adult schools provide one-year education, lessons given at night twice or thrice a week on Korean, Korean history, Korean geography and traditional music.

(3) Teachers are unpaid volunteers with 12 years or more of education at regular Korean schools.

(4) Some 500 youth schools and 300 adult schools are operated throughout Japan.

(5) Last year enrolment at these night schools enrolled over 15,000 adults and of them 50 percent completed their one-year course successfully.

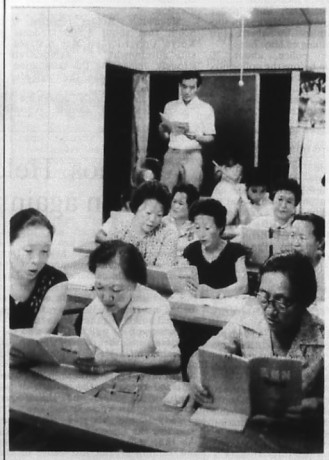
(6) Adult education is free of charge.

A lot of money is needed to operate a Japan-wide network of adult schools, for example, equipment and teaching materials expenses.

The ad-hoc adult education promotion committees are trying to solve the funding question by appealing for donations from broad segements of the Korean residents.

(Concluded)

At youth class



Students listening to lecture

◀ Mothers, and grand mothers attend the class. Old they are, they show untiring zeal for study.

Joint Venture Teahouse Opens in Pyongyang

Many people enjoy eating, drinking, and chattering at a joint venture coffee shop located in the centre of Pyongyang.

A newly-built joint venture teahouse named Changgwangsan Soft Drinks Shop opened on May 5 in Pyongyang.

The shop started business according to a joint venture contract signed at the end of last year between the Pyongyang City General Bureau of Services and Li Jong Tae, vice-Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan.

A sufficient space on the 1st floor of the Changgwangsan Hotel designed for short-term visitors was remodeled into a coffee shop.

With a floor space of about 340 square meters (about 210 square meters for commercial use), it has a 90-seat main hall and some rooms each with a seating capacity of 29 for parties.

The shop serves soft drinks, alcohols, sweeties, snacks including curries and spaghetti.

The shop is open throughout the year from 7a.m. to 11p.m. Cut-price service hours are from 7 to 10a.m.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang

(Apr. 1-5)

Apr. 1

* A CPSU party workers delegation headed by Oleg Rakhmanin, Member, and First vice-Director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* A party workers delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) headed by Rudolf Raupach, vice-Director of the Cultural Department of the SED Central Committee.

* The Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dr. R.B.L. Goswami, Principal of S.D. College Chaziabad of the Meerut University, India.

* The Burundi delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Prime Nyamoya, Dean of a Faculty of the Burundi University.

* The Guinean Art Troupe, the Burghardt Agency TV delegation of West Germany, a delegate of the Ministry of revolutionary Culture and Art of Madagascar to participate in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival."

Apr. 3

* The musical troupe of national university of music of Mexico, the Tanzanian national dance group and the Yugoslav "Abrasevice" art troupe to participate in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival."

* Subash Shrestha, Editor of the Literary Quarterly of Nepal "Badana"

Apr. 5

* A delegation of the General union Confederation of Portugal headed by Manuel Carbalryo Silva, member of the Confederation.

* Matteo Carbonelli, Professor at Teramo University, Italy.

* The Benin Juche idea study delegation headed by Sanni Mari.

(To be continued)

Over 3 Mil. Signatures Collected Give Momentum to Drive for Law Revision

Chongryun actively carried out "3 million Signature Collecting Campaign (Mar. 1-April 20). (Photo shows its members and functionaries delivering leaflets against the Alien Registration Law on the street.

More than 3 million signatures were collected from broad segments of Japanese People and foreigners resident in Japan demanding a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, it was learned May 6 by Chongryun. (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Amid ever growing concern against the law, the campaign was started from May 1 to continue till April 30 demanding an abolition of 1) fingerprinting; 2) the duty to carry alien registration cards all the time; 3) heavy penalties against those who violates the law.

Chongryun now palns to hold a 10,000 people-mass rally in Tokyo and file a resolution and petition with the national Assembly on May 15 against the current Alien Registration Law.

The campaign was an all-out drive mobilizing all the members and functionaries of the Korean organization.

On Mar. 1, the first day of the campaign, Chongryun vice-Chairmen including first vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu turned up at Shibuya Station in central Tokyo to bring the matter to public attention and appealed for signatures.

Following 16-year old students who are to be fingerprinted for the first time in their life, members of Chongryun branches and chapters actively took to streets and visited their local governments to urge efforts for the fundamental revision of the law, explaining their humiliation of being treated like criminals under the fingerprinting procedure.

On the other hand, the Alien Registration Law come under fire from various circles of Japanese people.

Members of JSP (The Japan Socialist Party), General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), and Japan Teachers Union expressed their solidarity with the Korean residents, and supported the campaign, conducting a status survey on the infringement on the human rights and filed a resolution and petition with the central government for a fundamental revision of the law.

So far, more than 800 local assemblies accounting for 62.5 of the total Japanese population adopted resolutions urging drastically the law to be revised. If the 842,000 foreigner resistered under the law, some 370,000, a majority of them Koreans, are due to renew their alien registration documents.

In response to the harsh criticism of the Alien Registration Law, the Justice Ministry, denying that the current law will not be changed, indicated that the fingerprinting procedure may be modified to an extent by the time of the mass renewal period.

A new system would introduce a stamp method to replace the current finger rolling method, which is normaly used for criminals here.

But this kind of cosmetic change can't be any solution of the problem and irrevalent to the issue.

The fact that a vast majority of foreigners in Japan to be figerprinted are 680,000 Koreans.

The Koreans here have a peculiar historical background which distinguishes them from other foreigners here.

They were brought to Japan for forced labour or conscription under the past Japanese colonial rule, and majority of those Koreans are permanent residents of over 40 years, or are their offsprings, "victims of War"

In other words, they have already settled down in Japan with their living based here. But the Japanese Government persists that fingerprinting is the surest way to determine the identity of the bearer.

The Alien Registration Law was proclaimed supposedly for a just treatment of aliens here, identifying the status and residentce of foreign residents.

In this respect, it may be compared to the Resident Registration Act. But there is great difference between them. The former is a criminal law, while the latter is a civil law.

Therefore the aliens here required to carry their alien registration cards all the time, and to register every change of their address within 2 weeks, otherwise face a heavy penalty, 1 year imprisonment, penal servitude or a fine of up to 200,000 yen in case of violation of these stipulations.

But Japanese don't need to carry their identification card and never be punished for a failure to do so.

As of today more than 500,000 Koreans, 70% of 680,000 Korean residents here were arrested or detained on charges of violation of the law.

It proves well the Japanese hostile policy toward resident Koreans hasn't been changed since the last world war.

In other words, the Japanese Government doesn't admit the peculiar historical background which distinguishes Koreans from other foreigners.

Japanese Government has a duty to respect the human rights of Koreans here in light of the historical background behind their forced movement to Japan, and in view of the Universal Decralation on Human Rights and International Convension on Refugees.

Kawasaki Police Action Reflects Government Attitude

Li Sang Ho, 28, a Korean manager of a nursery school in Kawasaki city who led a campaign against fingerprinting was arrested May 8 for consistently refusing to be gingerprinted.

Li's arrest came after the city authority has pledged that they would not file any complaints with the law enforcement authorities for those who refused to be fingerprinted.

Police said the arrest was made because Li refused to be his fingerprints taken since Aug. 7, 1982 at the renewal time of his registration.

Ito Saburo, Mayor of Kawasaki city, who last February became the first may or of the 10 other cities to declare a policy not talking action against those who refudsed to be finger-printed, out of respect for the human rights of the foreigners there expressed his regrets over the police action.

While protest actions continued after Li's arrest including the National Council of Churches of Japan and 11 foreigners of Kawasaki city who newly refusing to be finger-printed, and other organizations, he went on 46 hour hunger strike.

At last police released Li, May 10 with reservation of proceding. So far 222 people refused to be fingerprinted and it would climax at the mass renewal period from July to November.

"Ship of Asian Peace" Returns to Japan

"A Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan, with 301 Japanese representatives aboard returned to Nagasaki Port on May 10, from a successful peace voyage to four countries, Japan, DPRK, USSR and China. It left the Niigata Port on April 26.

The voyage was initiated by three celebrities, Iwai Akira, Chairman of the Japan Committee of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the House of Councilors and writer Oda Makoto. The delegation was organized to get aboard the ship with the object of uniting the four countries for solidarity, opposition to war, non-aggresion and peace. A total of 360 people applied for participation in the 300-member delegation. It is the first time that such a large Japanese civilian delegation visited three countries at a time, and especially, the DPRK. The delegation was formed "irrespective of political opinions and ideas" according to Iwai: workers, scholars, doctors, students and housewives. The members were aged from 5 to 73, one third women and 60% in their twenties and thirties.

"We chartered a USSR ship this time, because Japanese shipping companies refused," said Oda, one of the initiators.

The ship, after leaving the USSR, arrived at Nampo Port, Korea on May 3. At the wharf, the delegation was met by Pyon Sung Dok, vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Kim Hyong Uk, vice-Chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee. They departed for Pyongyang that day. Some travellers including Iwai Akira and Oda Makoto were invited to a welcoming party at the Okryu Restaurant on the evening of that day. Present there were Ryo Yon Gu, vice-Chairman of the Standing Cimmittee if the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and other personages concerned. Speeches were made by Chairman Kim Gwan Sop and Oda Makoto.

The party arrived at Nampo Port, Korea, was welcomed by the Nampo citizens.

On May 4, the delegation did sightseeing and attended meetings divided according to the occupations such as workers, civilian and sutdents.

On the same day, the delegation members made a three-joint appeal in a press interview. They demanded: 1) withdrawal of US military bases from Japan and abolition of the nuclear weapon-centered US-Japan Security Treaty; 2) withdrawal of nuclear weapons and US troops from south Korea; 3) support for the proposal to have the tripartite talks and parliamentary talks between north and south Korea.

The party, after leaving Pyongyang, visited Peking, China and on May 10, came back to Nagasaki Port.

Report on Human Rights in the "Republic of Korea" (6)

Institutionalized Repression of Political Expression

(Continued from the previous issue)

When President Chun Doo Hwan came to power in May, 1980, he promised South Koreans greater political liberalization than they had enjoyed in the final repressive years of the Park Chung Hee regime. After more than four and one half years in power, President Chun's record in achieving his stated goal is mixed. The President has successfully reduced the incidence of blatant human rights abuses, such as torture of government opponents. In addition, the government has removed restrictions on some political opponents, removed police from university campuses, released hundreds of university students arrested for political activities, and permitted universities to retire professors and reinstate students dismissed for their political views.

While the reduction of blatant human rights abuses is welcome, there is evidence that in place of harsh repression, the Chun regime has asserted a subtle, systematic and pervasive control over South Korean society. Political expression that deviates from parameters established by the government continues to be repressed. The result is a society where discussion of significant political issues is severely limited.

This chapter presents a view of the current human rights situation in South Korea derived primarily from an analysis of events occurring during 1984. It does not systematically document all human rights abuses, nor all incidents that can be interpreted as improvements during the past calendar year. Rather, certain highlights have been selected from evidence reviewed that serve, fairly, we believe, to give a flavor of the present environment.

MECHANISMS FOR REPRESSING POLITICAL EXPRESSION

A. "Greening" of Students

Following the Kwangju uprising in 1980, universities, at the request of the new martial law government, initiated a so-called "greening" process, which permits the dean or president of a university to suspend politically-active students for a period of "guidance" in the armed forces. The process is colloquially called "greening" because its goal is to purge all traces of "red", or communism, from those students who are suspended. The Chun regime designed the greening policy to secure campus peace by removing prominent dissident students from campus.

The process works in the following fashion. The South Korean National Police detain and interrogate a student involved in any number of allegedly anti-government activities. Such activities may include joining a campus protest, leading or organizing a protest, distributing printed "opposition" materials on campus, participating in study circles, and teaching at night schools for workers. Other students subject to detention and interrogation are those identified by intelligence agencies as "problem students."

While holding the student in custody, the police contact the student's dean to "suggest" that the student be suspended for "educational necessity," as defined in the school's regulations. Neither the student, his parents, nor his academic advisor are consulted before the suspension. Once suspended from school, the student loses his exemption from universal military conscription provided for by the South Korean Military Service Code.

Following a student's suspension, the police summon the officer from the Military Service Bureau to issue a conscription notice directly to the student. The suspended student is then immediately transported to undergo basic training. The process is so swift and secretive that some parents receive word of their child's induction only when parcels arrive from the Army containing the student's civilian clothes.

This "guided suspension" process violates the general procedures mandated by the South Korean Military Service Code. Under that law the Army must provide ten days notice prior to induction. Customarily it takes from six months to a year for a student to enlist in the military, which is the amount of time needed to be granted an academic leave of absence, change one's academic status, complete a physical, and receive an order to report for duty. Neither the requirements of the Code nor custom is observed in the cases of guided suspension, as the entire process usually takes only a few days, and sometimes forty-eight hours or less.

The Military Code also specifies that a potential enlistee undergo three physical examinations before he can qualify for active duty: one when he is called for duty, the second to determine his fitness for basic training, and the third to determine fitness for active duty. Reportedly some students have been inducted into the Army without any physical examination whatsoever. Human rights activists question whether some inducted students met the minimum age requirements specified by the Military Service Code. The alleged violation of health and age requirements is significant in light of the suspicious deaths of six former students who were on active duty in the armed services, as discussed below.

During the spring of 1984, university students became more concerned about the greening process. Since 1980 465 students have been forced to take a "leave of absence" from their universities and placed in the military for "guidance", according to Education Minister Kwon E. Hyok. However, during the spring of 1984 alone, reportedly hundreds of students were forced out of school and drafted. This sudden increase led one observer of the Chun regime to characterize "greening" as a new and efficient means of dealing with young opponents of the government.

"Greening" recruits, while in service, lead a life different from ordinary soldiers. Upon arrival, the army division's security unit takes custody of the new "greening" recruits. They are placed in isolation for more than fifteen days at a time, during which time they are investigated by two or three security agents.

During the investigation, the former students are coerced to relate all details of their college life and to write a diary repenting their ideological mistakes. This investigation often produces a confession from the student. If the investigation is deemed to be incomplete, the interrogation period is extended apparently until a confession is produced.

A related, and more troubling concern relates to the deaths under suspicious circumstances of five or six students forcibly inducted into military service since 1981. At a meeting of the Korean National Assembly Defense Committee in June, 1984, Minister of National Defense Yoon Sung Min confirmed that five students drafted into the military since 1981 "due to a change in their military deferment status" has died while in service. In response to various questions regarding the deaths, the minister stated that the military had throughly investigated the deaths and had concluded that four had committed suicide, and one had died in an accident.

Outside observers challenge the government's explanations of the deaths, noting that the circumstances of some of the deaths make suicide appear to be an unlikely cause of death. For example, one student, Han Hi Chol, was found by his father, who identified his son's body, to have three bullet holes in his chest. Han was reportedly being subjected to investigation up until the time of his alleged suicide. Among the other students who died in service, one was without a skull when his brother came to identify the body, the body of another was described as "a ghastly sight without a head", and a third had four bullet holes in his body which were allegedly "self-inflicted" during sentry duty. Even if the students actually took their own lives, it appears that the constant pressures and investigations regarding the student's political beliefs were a primary cause of the suicide.

B. Official Brutality

There have been reports during the past year of physical torture of political prisoners designed to extract information or a change in political attitude. In November it was reported that Oh Suk Kee, arrested under the National Security Law, testified that during the course of his investigation he gave a false statement that he had listened to forbidden radio broadcasts and had praised North Korea, because he had been unable to endure the torture. We have not been able to follow this case further at the time of writing.

Widely reported instances of brutality occurred during a meeting in mid-February organized by students previously expelled for their political activities. Prior to the meeting, police allegedly detained twenty persons out of a group of approximately 300 expelled students and their parents who had gathered in front of the Korea University to read a prepared statement. When a group of fifty students went to the police station to protest the arrest of their colleagues, they were beaten. For example, one of the fifty, Yoon Seung Kwon, reportedly had his arm twisted behind him, was struck in the face with a fist making his nose bleed, was kicked with heavy boots until he fell to the ground, and then was dragged down a flight of steps. As a result of this abuse, Yoon's right wrist was reportedly badly injured.

In early November, the police, according to a large number of witnesses, took six women students from Ewha University and Hankuk Foreign Languages University into custody, along with several dozen men students. The detainess were all placed in one room. There the police stripped the women in front of the others, then beat and sexually threatened them.

C. Arrests and Detentions

There have been continuing reports that, in violation of South Korean law, government authorities make politically-motivated incarcerations without warrants, and temporarily detain and interrogate political dissidents, especially students, without formal arrest. One example is the arrest and detention of three men involved in a study of the treatment that the issue of unification of the two Koreas receives in South Korean school textbooks. This study was initiated and sponsored by the Christian Institute for the Study of Justice and Development (CISJD), a professional church research organ composed of church leaders and scholars.

In order to conduct the study, the Board selected a group of nine school teachers who met several times and heard three lectures by Professors Lee Young Hee and Kang Man Kil.

On December 30, 1983, the police forcibly took Professors Lee and Kang from their homes and detained them. The next day the police also detained another individual involved with the study, the Reverend Cho Seung Hyuk. All three were detained without warrants, and following their detention, their homes were illegally searched.

It was only on January 11, 1984 that the police announced the arrest of the three, charging them with attempting to disseminate ideologies sympathetic to the North Korean cause, upholding the "legitimacy" of North Korea and calling for the establishment of a socialist regime in a unified Korea. The police continued the interrogation that began following detention until January 28. Finally, after twenty-nine days of questioning, the police transferred the three to the Prosecutor's Office. During this period of intensive questioning, the three men were subjected to severe psychological pressures.

On February 14, 1984, after forty-five days of detention, the three men were released "on probation" under Article 20 of the National Security Law. Article 20 permits law enforcement authorities to free jailed suspects for two years without indicting them for the alleged crimes. If, after two years of police surveillance, a person does not commit any "crime," the charges against him or her will be dropped. Upon release, the three men submitted to a media interview, apparently as a condition of their release. During their interview, they "confessed" their wrongs.

In addition to the abuse suffered by the individuals arrested, this case also illustrated the way in which the government excercises subtle control over events relating to political expression. On January 7, 1984, four days before the police announced that the three men had been arrested, the major newspapers and television station reported that the three were being investigated by the police on the charge of violating the National Security Law. This and later reports led to what human rights activists have charged was a "trial by public opinion" engineered by the government through its control of the media. Observers also point out that the incident did not concern research results, which had not yet been formulated, but rather occurred during the process of research on the unification question.

Another example of arbitrary arrest and detention during 1984 is the arrest and detention of university students who have taken part in teaching in night schools for workers. Workers' night schools were established by Church groups, with the aid of university students, to educate poor young laborers. Most students in these schools are between sixteen and nineteen years of age, and their teachers are primarily second- and third-year university students.

Historically, the government has regarded the night schools as ideologically objectionable. Pressure to close the night schools has been exerted on several occasions, including during the winter of 1979, the winter of 1982, in the early fall of 1983, and most recently, in early 1984.

(To be continued)

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